

Person to Contact:
Tolephone Number:
Refer Reply to:
Date:
0 2 MAY 1984

Dear Applicant:

We have considered your application for recognition of exemption from Federal Income Tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1°54.

The information submitted discloses that you were incorporated on under the numprofit corporation laws of the State of

As stated in your Articles of Incorporation you are organized exclusively to operate a private school for educating children of compulsory attendance age including grades one (1) through (12).

Your Form 1023 application and subsequent correspondence indicate the following:

- (a) You do not have established school facilities. All instruction is done in the home of each individual student.
- (b) Each parent assumes the responsibility of being the primary teacher of his or her child.
- (c) Parents must provide the educational materials for their child.
- (d) law does not prohibit non-certified persons from teaching in a private school. You do not collect educational background on your teachers.
- (e) All instruction is done in the home. There are no specific space requirements. School work can be carried out at the kitchen table if a desk is not available.
- (f) You had students enrolled as of students. Of these students were children of officers of your organisation. The tuition charge of \$ per year per student was paid for years in advance for one of these students.
- (g) Your education philosophy differs somewhat from existing public and private schools in your geographic area.
- (h) You are not required to have state recognition of your school in the State of Wisconsin.

Section 501(c)(3) of the Code provides for the exemption from Federal Income Tax of corporations organised and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, literary, scientific, and educational purposes; no part of the met earnings of which incres to any private shareholder or individual.

							
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Section 1.501(c)(3)-1 of the Tax Regulations relates to the definition of the organization and operation of organizations described in Section 501(c)(3). It is quoted, in part, as fellows:

"(a) Organisational and operational tests. (1) In order to be exempt as an organisation described in Section 501(c)(3), an organization must be both organized and operated exclusively for one or more of the purposes specified in such section. If an organization fails to meet either the organizational test or the operational test, it is not exempt. (2) The term "exempt purpose or purposes", as used in this section, means any purpose or purposes apacified in Section 501 (a) (3)...."

"(b) Operational test. (1) Primary activities. An organization will be regarded as "operated exclusively" for one or more exempt purposes only if it engages primarily in activities which accomplish one or more of such exempt purposes specified in Section 501(c)(3). An organization will not be so regarded if more than an insubstantial part of its activities is not in furtherance of an exempt purpose. (2) Distribution of earnings. An organization is not operated exclusively for one or more exampt purposes if its net carmings inurally whole or in part to the benefit of private shareholders or individuals..."

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(a) of the Income Tax Regulations provides that is order to be exempt as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3), the organization must be one that is both organized and operated exclusively for one or more of the purposes specified in that section. If an organization fails to meet either organizational or the operational test it is not exempt.

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(a)(1) of the Income Tax Regulations provides that "an organisation will be regarded as 'operated exclusively' for one or more exempt purposes only if it engages primarily in activities which accomplish one or more of such exempt purposes specified in Section 501(c)(3). An organization will not be so regarded if more than an insubstantial part of its activities is not in furtherance of as exempt purpose."

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(4)(1)(11) of the Income Tax Regulations provides that an organisation is not organised and operated exclusively for exempt purposes unless it serves a public rather than a private interest. Thus, it is necessary for an organization seeking exemption under Section 501(c)(3) to establish that it is not organized or sperated for the benefit of private interests such as designated individuals, the creator or his family, shareholders of the organization, or persons controlled, directly or indirectly, by such private interests.

Ther (on 170(b)(1)(A)(ii) defines a school as an educational organization which correctly defines a regular faculty and curriculum and normally has a similarly enrolled body of pupils or students in attendance at the place where the educational activities are regularly carried on.

we ulations 1.170~A--(b)(1) states that an educational organization is the resentation of formal instruction and it normally maintains a regular faculty.

and curriculum and normally has a regularly enrolled body of pupils or students in attendance at the place where its educational activities are regularly carried on. The same includes institutions such as primary, secondary, or high schools.

Revenue Ruling 76-384, 1975-2 G.B. 57 States that an organization with an classrooms of its own, whose primary activity consists of operating a tutoring service for students on a one-to-one basis in their homes is not an educational organization of the type described in Section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii) of the Code.

Clearly you do not have classrooms, a body of students or a regular faculty.

You are not a school for purposes of section 501(e)(3) of the internal Bavunus
Code.

Accordingly, we have concluded that you are not entitled to recognitive of exemption from Federal Inches Tex under Section 501(c)(3) of the Code, since you are not organized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious, of other exempt purpose within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3).

You are required to file Federal Income Tax Returns.

Contributions made to you are not deductible by the donors as charitable contributions as defined in Section 170(c) of the Code.

If you do not agree with these conclusions, you may within thirty days from the date of this letter, file a brief of the facts, law and arguments (in duplicate) which clearly sets forth your position. In the event you desire an oral discussion of the issues, you should so indicate in your submission. A conference will be arranged in the Regional Office after you have submitted your brief to the Chicago District Office and we have had an opportunity to consider the brief end it appears that the conclusions reached are still unfavorable to you. Any submission must be signed by one of your principal officers. If the matter is to be handled by a representative, the Conference and Practice Requirements regarding the filing of a power of attorney and evidence of enrollment to practice must be met. We have enclosed Publication 892, Exempt Organization Appeal Procedures for Adverse Determinations, which explains in detail your rights and procedures.

If you do not protest this proposed determination in a timely manner, it will be considered by the Internal Revenue Service as a failure to exhaust available administrative remedies. Section 7428(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Gode provides in part that "A declaratory judgment or decree under this section shall not be issued in any proceeding unless the Tax Court, the Court of Claim, or the histrict Court of the United States for the District of columbia Jetornines that the organization involved has exhausted administrative remedies available to it within the Internal Revenue Service.

Mease keep this determination letter in your permanent records.

If you agree with this determination, please sign and return the enclosed Form 6018.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures: Publication 892 Form 6018